

**THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI  
CENTRAL DIVISION**

WILLIAM C. PHILLIPS, )  
Plaintiff, )  
v. )  
MICHAEL J. ASTRUE, ) No. 07-4072-CV-W-FJG-SSA  
COMMISSIONER OF SOCIAL SECURITY, )  
Defendant. )

**ORDER**

This is a proceeding under Title II of the Social Security Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 401 et seq., and Title XVI of the Social Security Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 1381 et seq., in which plaintiff requested review of the Commissioner's decision denying his application for disability benefits. Plaintiff's claims were denied initially. On July 7, 2006, an administrative law judge (ALJ) rendered a decision in which he found that plaintiff was not under a "disability," as defined in the Act, at any time from January 1, 2004, through March 26, 2006. On March 24, 2007, the Appeals Council of the Social Security Administration denied plaintiff's request for review. Thus, the ALJ's decision stands as the final decision of the Commissioner. Plaintiff's appeal is before the Court on plaintiff's motion for judgment. The facts and arguments are presented in the parties' briefs and will not be repeated here.

Section 205(g) of the Social Security Act, 42 U.S.C. § 405(g), provides for judicial review of a "final decision" of the Commissioner of the Social Security Administration under Title II. Section 1631(c)(3) of the Act, 42 U.S.C. § 1383(c)(3), provides for judicial review to the same extent as the Commissioner's final determination under section 205. Judicial review of the Commissioner's final decision under 42 U.S.C. § 405(g) is limited to whether there exists substantial evidence in the record as a whole to support the decision of the Commissioner. Siemers v. Shalala, 47 F.3d 299, 301 (8<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1995). This determination

requires review of the entire record, including both evidence in support of, and in opposition to, the Commissioner's decision. Fountain v. Railroad Retirement Bd., 88 F.3d 528, 530 (8<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1996). The Court's role, however, is not to re-weigh the evidence or try the issues de novo. Craig v. Chater, 943 F. Supp. 1184, 1188 (W.D. Mo. 1996) (citing McClees v. Shalala, 2 F.3d 301, 302 (8<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1994)). When supported by substantial evidence, the Commissioner's findings are conclusive and must be affirmed. Richardson v. Perales, 402 U.S. 389, 401 (1971).

Substantial evidence is more than a mere scintilla but less than preponderance. It means such evidence that a reasonable mind would accept as adequate to support a conclusion. Johnson v. Chater, 108 F.3d 178, 179 (8<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1997), citations omitted. The substantial evidence standard, however, presupposes a zone of choice within which the decision makers can go either way, without interference by the courts. Clarke v. Bowen, 843 F.2d 271, 272-73 (8<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1988). “[A]n administration decision is not subject to reversal merely because substantial evidence would have supported an opposite decision.” Id. Hence, “if it is possible to draw two inconsistent positions from the evidence and one of those positions represents the agency’s finding, we must affirm the decision.” Roe v. Chater, 92 F.3d 672, 672 (8<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1996) (quoting Robinson v. Sullivan, 956 F.2d 836, 838 (8<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1992)).

An individual claiming disability benefits has the burden of proving he or she is unable to return to the type of work in which he or she was formerly engaged due to a medically determinable physical or mental impairment that has lasted or can be expected to last for a continuous period of not less than twelve months. 42 U.S.C. § 423(d) (1) (A). If the claimant succeeds, the burden of production shifts to the commissioner to establish that plaintiff can perform some other type of substantial gainful activity in the national economy. See Young v. Apfel, 221 F.3d 1065, 1069, n. 5 (8<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2000); see also, 68 Fed. Reg. 51,153 - 51,163 (August 26, 2003); 20 C.F.R. § 404.1560(c)(2).

Plaintiff contends that the ALJ erred in (1) failing to accord controlling weight to the opinions of treating physicians regarding the onset date of disability, and (2) picking an

arbitrary date for disability.

The Court has reviewed the parties' briefs, the decision of the ALJ, the transcript of the hearing and the additional medical and documentary evidence. In this case, the Court cannot find substantial evidence on the record to support the commissioner's decision. Specifically, the Court finds the ALJ erred in picking the date of March 27, 2006 as the onset date of disability, and agrees with claimant that, at a minimum, he ought to have been found to be disabled as of January 2006.

Plaintiff asks that the Court reverse this decision and award back due benefits from January 1, 2004 forward, or in the alternative reverse and remand for the ALJ for an additional hearing to clarify the issues set forth herein. The Court finds that the appropriate course is to reverse and remand and allow the ALJ an opportunity to correctly determine claimant's disability onset date.

Therefore, for the foregoing reasons, it is **ORDERED** that plaintiff's motion for summary judgment (Doc. No. 7) is **GRANTED**. The decision of the Secretary is reversed and this case is remanded pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 405(g)(4) for further proceedings consistent with this Order.

**/S/ FERNANDO J. GAITAN, JR.**

Fernando J. Gaitan, Jr.  
Chief United States District Judge

Dated: 10/30/07  
Kansas City, Missouri